

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION

INCLUSIVE.

Special line of DRESSING GOWNS

Made of a soft Fleecy wool,
light in weight, warm and
cut on lines to ensure
every comfort in wear.

Slippers to match

\$19.50 each



MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

FOR CIGARS SMOKE

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"
known for their flavour and aroma, con-
noisseurs have found them so.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh consignments of Egyptian
Cigarettes Theodoro Valfiadis & Coy's.

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus
Ultra, Kitchener, La France, Albion,
Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

M. Melachrino & Coy's.

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type set worn; new sets of type
are inexpensive and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity
may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from
Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300
varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may
be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,

(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

TO MAKE A DAINY MEAL

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Paste Stars and
other kinds of Soup-Stocks from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-
ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2220
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 421, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

CORRESPONDENCE THE CHALLENGE (SHIELD COMPETITION)

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Before "Permainan" rushed
into print to defend the Hongkong Foot-
ball Club he might have read the rules a
little more carefully. He says "The
point I wish to emphasise, is that, I be-
lieve, there is nothing to prevent the
Navy, etc., from entering the competi-
tion." His authority for this statement
is clause (c) which states "Any other
Clubs may enter a team." "Permainan"
thinks that the Navy may enter a
combined team because of this, but what
about the paragraph in (b) which says:—
"No one belonging to any battleship,
first or second class cruiser shall play
for any other team than his ship's
team."

In spite of what "Permainan" says
the only inference that an ordinary man
can draw from the rules as published,
is that the Club in generally putting
up the Shield, took particular care, and
unless an accident occurred, no other
team but the H.F.C. should win it.

The competition as run at present is
unsatisfactory. The Club arrange it
when they feel inclined, otherwise there
is no competition. Last year the com-
petition was held the Club was very
strong—but for a year or two previously,
although practically all the other teams
and the Association itself were desirous
of a Shield competition, the Club did not
arrange it. People naturally said the
reason was because the Club had very
little chance of winning it.

If there is to be a shield competition,
the arrangements should surely be in the
hands of the Football Association, not
left to one competing team to hold or not
as it pleases, and to draw up rules highly
invariable to itself.

"Permainan" pleads for a better
spirit, but a better understanding will
not occur until the Club adopts a less
autocratic style and comes into line with
the other teams. For instance, why not
play their "away" matches away from
their own ground, as other teams have to
do and give other clubs more chances of
playing on the best ground in the Colony.
If it comes to that why not re-allot the
grounds each season. The Club would
talk about the expense of erecting match-
sheds, etc., but I am quite sure most of
the other teams would be only too glad
to erect the necessary buildings. If
allotted the Club ground, and no doubt
could dispose of the Stand receipts, etc.,
as successfully as the present owners—
Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

SPORT

BOXING

RESULTS OF FRESH DRAW.

A fresh draw for the Novices Competition
has been rendered necessary by reason
of the fact that certain of the com-
petitors weights were incorrectly stated.
The redraw has been made by Messrs.
Gedga, Jenkin and Tinson, and is as
follows:—

- FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS.
1.—P. C. Condon, Police, v. L. S.
Gosling, Alacrity.
2.—Stoker Towns, Alacrity, v. Pie. Dri-
coll, Wills.
3.—L. Tel. Conway, Ambrose, v. Pie.
Draw, Wills.
4.—L. Cpl. Eye, Wills, v. A. B. Byrne,
Alacrity.

- MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.
5.—Pie. James, Wills, v. Stoker Had-
dock, Ambrose.
6.—L. Pto. Barrett, Carlisle (Bye) v.
Sparling Partner.
7.—Hudson, N.G.A. v. Gub-
ner Hudson, N.G.A.
8.—Ships Cook, North, Carlisle (Bye)
v. Sparling Partner.

- WELTERWEIGHT CLASS.
9.—Pie. Dadd, Wills, v. Boy Harris,
Carlisle.
10.—Lt. Woodley, Wills, v. Pto. Slade,
Wills.
11.—L. S. Woods, Carlisle, v. A. B.
Osborne, Ambrose.

- 12.—A. B. Massey, Ambrose, v. O. S.
Coulthard, Ambrose.
13.—A. B. Kolt, Ambrose (Bye), v. Spar-
ling Partner.
14.—L. Cpl. Rogers, Wills, v. H. R. O.
Jones, Wills.
15.—L. S. Searle, Carlisle, v. A. B. Trace,
Alacrity.

- 16.—A. B. Nethercott, Ambrose (Bye), v.
Sparling Partner.
MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS.
17.—A. B. Fallowe, Carlisle, v. A. B.
Cott, Ambrose.
18.—Pie. Thorne, Wills, v. Cpl. Gee,
Wills.

- 19.—A. B. Badnuge, Alacrity, v. A. B.
Hatch, Ambrose.
The first series will be fought in the
order set out above. Competitors and
their seconds are warned that if they are
not ready to enter the Ring at the con-
clusion of the bout immediately proceed-
ing their own, the competitors will be
liable to disqualification by the Referee.

ADDITIONAL CONTEST.
On Saturday, the second night, in
addition to the Championship contest
between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison and
Seaman Parsons, the following contests
are arranged:

A ten-round Featherweight Contest be-
tween Stoker Neel, Kowloon Torpedo
Depot, and Seaman Webb, H.M.S. B.
Ambrose, and a six round Welterweight
Contest between C. E. R. A. Hudson,
Kowloon Torpedo Depot, and Stoker
May, H.M.S. Carlisle.

CRICKET

O.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY

The following will represent the O.R.C.
against the University, on Saturday, at
2 p.m., on the home ground:—Ng Sze
Kwong (Capt.), Yew Man Tsun, Geo.
Lee, H. Ching, On Heu Fan, Ho Wing
Kin, Shin Man Ping, J. Wong, Lo Man
Pan, Wei Lee Son and Cheu Man Ping.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PROSECUTIONS

POSSESSION OF POISONS WITH- OUT PERMIT

All the Magistrate yesterday, the
manager of a Chinese firm, No. 17, Dea
Youx Road, was summoned by Mr. H.
Alan Taylor, of the Imports and Exports
Office, for being in unlawful possession
of a quantity of poisons without a
permit.

Detective-Sergt. Wills stated that on
December 23rd he visited the shop, by
virtue of a search warrant and examined
the premises. He found several bottles
of poison on a cheffonier on the first floor,
and three cases underneath the staircase
of the ground floor of the building which
was occupied by another firm. He seized
the poisons and asked a clerk who the
manager was. Defendant's name was
given, but he was out at the time. The
firm had no permit authorising the pos-
session of poisons, but they had a bill
of lading and a permit from the Imports
and Exports Office relating to the release
of the poisons from the godowns.

Mr. Eldon Potter, appearing for the
defence, admitted that a technical offence
had been committed, but stated that his
client had letters to prove that the
poisons were intended for transshipment
to Amoy. A firm in Formosa wrote to
his client advising him of the dispatch
of some cases of medicine to be tranship-
ped to Amoy. When the cases reached
Hongkong, his client wrote to the firm
at Amoy informing them of the consign-
ment and asking them what should be
done. The Amoy firm replied that, as
there was a boycott on, it was best to
retain the goods in Hongkong. His
client then obtained a permit from the
Imports Office and removed the cases to
his office.

Mr. Smith agreed that the offence was
a technical one and fined defendant \$25.
The poisons were confiscated.

THORSEN & CO. SUMMONED.

Messrs. Thorsen & Co. were summoned
for being in possession of six gallons of
durable stillied wine and for omitting to
stencil the boxes with the words "For
Export only."

The first charge was withdrawn, and
with regard to the second, Mr. D. J.
Lewis, appearing for the firm, stated that
he agreed with Mr. Taylor that from the
point of view of the Revenue authorities
they had taken action in cases of that
kind. In the present case, however, his
client's firm was a European firm of
repute and the infringement was due to
an oversight. The wine in question was
taken out of the Company's warehouse
on December 24th, to be sent to Canton
for Christmas festivities. An export
permit was issued, and at the last mo-
ment the Kinahan shut off consignments
because of the fact that the Canton
Customs office would not be open on
Christmas Day. The wine was taken back
to the warehouse and a few days later
an application was made to the Export
office for the alteration of the date on the
permit. Through an oversight the words
"for export only" were not stencilled
on the cases. He asked the Magistrate to
deal leniently and he understood that
Mr. Taylor wished for only a nominal
penalty.

Mr. Smith fined the firm \$5.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST

A LINE FOR CHINA.

Mr. Putnam Weale writing in the
Peking Leader on the relations of revolu-
tionary Russia to China says:—

The major problem is how China shall
regulate her relations with Russian in-
terests in Manchuria, where an active and
insidious Japanese intrigue is progress-
ing, as also throughout the province.

Mr. Weale continues: "If there were
not to-day the spectacle of Japan playing
the last desperate trick in the peculiar
game of beggar-my-neighbour she has
evolved as her contribution to the world
war, it would not be hard to reach a
fundamental solution in Manchuria and
China generally. But admitting this
complication, and remembering that
Japan still accepts as doyen of the
diplomatic corps in Tokyo a Tsarist Am-
bassador, supported by Chinese funds,
there is no reason why certain facts
should not work out to China's interest.

Some time in the course of the coming
weeks the scaffolding supporting the Rus-
sian position in the Far East will fall in.
The wise policy would be to pro-
vide for this contingency by whilst show-
ing friendship and sympathy for Russia
in great moral and physical distress, to
hold on with determination to the prin-
ciples thus vindicated. For instance the
original statutes of the Chinese Eastern
Railway should be carried out; a proper
Russo-Chinese Council should be estab-
lished at Peking. It would also be ex-
pedient to begin over the Russian consular
staffs as assessors and registrars for new
court to control new special districts.

That Japan will attempt to come to a
new arrangement with the Soviets is cer-
tain, as soon as Communist cavalry are
seen on the shores of Lake Baikal. For
the latest news from Hebin and Irkutsk
points to certain negotiations with a view
to the cession of a buffer territory
which the Soviets would be pledged not to
invade in return for recognition of their
de facto Government.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. v. H.K.S.B. MOUN- TAIN BATTERY.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong H.C. against the H.K.S.B. Moun-
tain Battery at 4.30 p.m. to-day, on the
U.S.R.C. grounds:—J. P. Jones, O. O.
Hickling, M. L. Raiton, J. R. Blacking,
Rev. E. Martin, G. H. Hackett, A. K.
Mackenzie, E. H. Farrell, W. H. Ed-
monds, B. D. Evans (capt.), and C.
Hodgson.

RICE RIOT IN WANCHAI. TWO STORES RAIDED.

On Monday afternoon over a hundred
coolies raided two rice stores in
Cross Street and stole over 200 cattie of
rice. One of the raiders was arrested and
charged at the Magistrate yesterday,
with disorderly conduct. The man ap-
peared in Court with a bandaged head.
Inspector Kent stated that defendant
was one of the gang and was knocked on
the head with a wooden bar by a Joki.
He was arrested in the shop.

The accountant stated that a number of
men entered the shop and stole the rice.
They then started fighting amongst them-
selves over the distribution, and one of
the number attacked the defendant with
a wooden bar. Later on defendant
visited the shop and demanded compensa-
tion, stating that he was attacked by a
Joki of the shop.

Defendant said he was standing out-
side the shop when a Joki struck him.
Inspector Kent informed the Magis-
trate that when he held an enquiry a
Joki admitted striking defendant.

Defendant said he was unable to
identify the Joki and the case was ad-
judged to enable him to do so.

THEFT FROM A EUROPEAN. A MINISTER'S HOUSE-BOY IMPRISONED.

A house-boy, employed by the Rev. H.
Anderson and Mr. J. Page, living at
No. 7, Minden Villas, Kowloon, was
charged with stealing two watches, two
brooches, a purse, containing \$10; two
pairs of spectacles and a gold chain with
a cross attached, the property of Mr.
Page.

Sergt. Aria stated that when the
goods were missed the Police were in-
formed and arrested defendant who was taken
into custody. His room was searched
and the articles were found concealed
inside a rice-box.

Defendant stated that his wife was ill
and he stole the articles to sell them, and
send the proceeds to his wife to purchase
medicine.

The Rev. H. Anderson informed the
Magistrate that defendant had borne a
good character and the witness asked that
a warning should be given him. Being a
teacher of forgiveness, the Minister
thought it a good opportunity to plead
forgiveness on defendant's behalf.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three
months' hard labour.

CONSTABLE TURNS THEFT.

STEALS COLLEAGUE'S OVERCOAT.

At the Magistrate yesterday, a Chinese
constable, stationed at Yau-mai, was
charged with stealing an overcoat belong-
ing to an Indian constable.

Complainant was on duty and on his
return to his quarters found his overcoat
missing. He informed the Inspector and
a detective was sent out to investigate.
Defendant, who was attempting to
sell the overcoat to a marine-hawker.
The Police buttons on the coat had been
removed.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six
weeks' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING A ROAD.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR FINED.

At the Magistrate yesterday, a Chinese
stationer was summoned for causing an
obstruction in Pottinger Street by plac-
ing 100 boxes of paper on either side of
the road.

Defendant stated that he was a con-
tractor for stationery to the Victoria
Gaol and on the day in question was de-
livering 200 cases of paper to the gaol.
As the cases could not be taken into the
gaol at the same time, some were placed
on the road.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.,
stated that the whole road was blocked
to the detriment of traffic. He asked the
Joki to clear the road and they absolute-
ly refused. He was under the impression
that the firm thought that just because
they were Government contractors they
were entitled to place the cases on the
road.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25.

PIRATES RAID A JUNK.

TWO "JOKIS" KILLED: FOUR INJURED.

News of a sensational raid in a trad-
ing junk in Chinese waters by armed
pirates, has been received by the local
Police authorities.

It appears that a junk of 1,084 piculs
capacity and carrying a crew of 14 per-
sons was sailing in the direction of Ping
Hoi Bay when another junk, sailing in
the same direction, opened fire. Two
Jokis were killed instantaneously and four
injured. The junk was ordered to stop
and 20 pirates came on board. After
picking the two dead bodies into the sea,
the pirates ransacked the junk and stole
money, jewellery, clothing, salt-fish and
a quantity of ammunition to the total
value of \$7,000.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

The property stolen by armed robbers
at No. 53, Wellington Street on Monday
night is valued at \$550.

A Chinese woman has been sent to the
Government Civil Hospital, suffering
from the effects of opium-poisoning.

The property stolen from La Favourite
Dressmaking Establishment is valued at
\$1,850. An inspection of some pawnshops
resulted in the discovery of silk to the
value of \$241. It is alleged that a coolie,
employed by the firm, who has decamped,
pawned the stolen material.

The man, who was stabbed in Reclama-
tion Street, by an unknown Chinese, has
succumbed to his injuries.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE above Bank has this day been
REMOVED TO ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road, the premises recently vacated
by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1920. [164]

CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a
SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the above-named
Company (notice of which was duly given on
December 10th) will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 11, Col-
lege Street, Victoria, at 11 o'clock
A.M. on TUESDAY, the 12th day of
JANUARY, 1920, for the purpose of confirming,
if thought fit, as a special Resolution, the
following Resolution which was duly passed
as an Extraordinary Resolution on Decem-
ber 29th, viz:—

1. "That the Company be wound up
voluntarily and that Ernest Alfred
"Mountford" Williams of the firm of
"Gibb, Bingham & Matthews" of
"Chartered Bank Building, Queen's
"Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid be
"appointed Liquidator for the purposes
"of such winding-up, at such remunera-
"tion as may be arranged between the
"said Harrison and Crossfield, Limited
"and the Liquidator."

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. [163]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
THE THIRD SECOND ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY,
LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th,
1920, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Account for the
year ending 31st December, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
January 15th to WEDNESDAY, January
19th, 1920, (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY, LTD., Agents, for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919. [142]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

President: His Excellency Sir R. E. STUBBS,
K.C.M.G., Governor.
Chairman: His Honour Sir WILLIAM RICE
DAVIES, K.C. Chief Justice.

SECOND TOURNAMENT.

At "The Ring," Volunteer Headquarters,
Parade Ground (adjoining Lower Peak
Train Station). Specially constructed.
Matched, capable of holding 2,000.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JANUARY

9th and 10th, 1920.

Novices Competitions and Championship
Contest.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, at 7 P.M. until
about 11 P.M.

Preliminary Bouts in Novices Competi-
tions. Forty Competitors. Middleweight,
Welterweight, Lightweight and Feather-
weight.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.

NO PREVIOUS BOOKING.

Cash on Admission.

Prices \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.

No half-price seats.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10th,

at 8.15 P.M. Sharp.

Semi-Finals and Finals in Novices
Competitions.

Also a Six Round Welterweight Contest and
a Ten-round Featherweight Contest.

Also a FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST for
the WELTERWEIGHT CHAM-
PIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Between Sergeant "SKY" Kerrison,
R.N.P. (Holder), and Seaman Parsons,
H.M.S. Ambrose (Challenger).

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.

Prices:—Reserved \$5 and \$3, unreserved
\$2 and \$1. Men of H.M.S. Navy
and Military Forces in uniform, half-
price, to \$2 and \$1 seats.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S as follows:—

Wednesday, January 7th—Members of the
Hongkong Boxing Association only.

Thursday to Saturday, January 8th and 9th
—General Booking.

Judges, Lt.-Col. LORING, Major RAMSON,
Lt. ANSELL, R.N. and Lt. DICKINSON,
R.N.

Referee: Messrs. H. J. GEDGE (Official
Referee), W. LOGAN, A. MURDOCH and
J. S. MCLENNAN.

G. G. N. TINSON, J. C. WILDIN,
Hon. Secretary, Manager.

[169]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Halphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. 422.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

COMING TRADE BOOM.
BRITISH MERCHANTS PREPARE
THEIR PLANS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

In connection with the anticipated trade boom in 1920, great schemes are being prepared by British traders to give Britain domination in the world's markets.

The *Daily Mail* says that one of the schemes being pushed forward by the Department of Overseas Trade is designed to interest buyers in the Dominions Overseas. It will, in brief, be a British Empire Exhibition, and will be held at two or three principal commercial centres in the Empire every year much on the lines of the present British Industries Fair.

The goods exhibited will grow from one show to another, so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum of expense and inconvenience to buyers and merchants generally.

Shows will be held in South Africa, Australia, Canada, India and other places, and the goods shown will be those for which a big demand exists and for which a greater development is required in any particular market.

LIMERICK POST OFFICE
RAIDED.

MAN IN MASK LEADS TWENTY.

LONDON, January 2nd.

A masked man leading an armed party of twenty raided the Limerick Post Office at midnight.

The sorting office was ransacked. It is estimated that £4,000 in cash was taken, also postal orders and other property.

The men intimidated the staff of twelve men who were warned not to follow the raiders or they would be shot. The raiders picketed the approaches.

No arrests have so far been made. The military are now installed at the Post Office.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

(Sir Frank Lascelles was born on March 23rd, 1841, and was the fifth son of the late Rt. Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles, M.P., and Caroline, the eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1861. In 1879, he was appointed Agent and Consul-General in Bulgaria. He was transferred in 1885 to Roumania as Minister and to Persia in the same official capacity in 1891. He was appointed Ambassador to Russia in 1894. A year later, he went to Germany as Ambassador and remained there till 1903.)

ESTHONIAN ARMISTICE.

BOLSHEVICKS CLAIM BREAK
THROUGH DON FRONT.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Esthonian Armistice has been confirmed.

It marks a fresh impetus to Bolshevism, and there are already indications that Latvia may begin to negotiate with Soviet Russia.

The Armistice is for seven days and is renewable weekly. It defines the frontiers and neutral zones, and provides for Bolshevik recognition of Esthonia's independence and the neutralisation of the Gulf of Finland.

The Bolsheviks undertake not to have forces to the west of the river Velikaya, Fars and Sprechtitchi.

Meanwhile, a Red communiqué claims that a break through the Don front is developing most rapidly. It has resulted in the capture of thousands of prisoners. It is thought that Denikin will not be able to save Rostoff and Novochozsk, while the capture of Ekaterinoslav is most important, enabling the Reds to consolidate on both banks of the Dnieper, which will ultimately open the road to the Crimea, Kherson and Odessa.

FORMER OBLIGATIONS ABSOLVED.

LATER.

The Associated Press correspondent at Dorpat states that the Armistice absolves Esthonia from the obligations arising from its former connection with the Russian State. Moreover, the Esthonians are not required to expel General Yudenitch's troops until after the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

STUBBORN MAHSD
RESISTANCE.BUGLER BOY'S SKULL-CKACKING
FEAT.

MANDALAY, December 22nd.

The last three days have witnessed the fiercest fighting ever known on the Frontier.

The Mahsuds' resistance was most stubborn. Our casualties exceeded those of the whole Tirah Campaign, but the tribesmen also never suffered so heavily.

Probably for the first time in history, the Pathans left fifty dead on the hilltops.

The Indian Army fought splendidly. One regiment of the Pioneers alternately fought hand to hand with the enemy and built defences for the troops moving up from the rear.

A bugler boy, when left with a few men, seized a pickaxe which he swung wildly and cracked Mahsud skulls like old Umalopogas and returned to camp laden with his trophies.

MOTOR PRICES UP.

BRITISH MASS PRODUCTION
SYNDICATE.

Large increases in motor-car prices were to be notified at the opening of the Motor Show at Olympia on November 7th.

Bargains for the motorist of modest claims are growing rapidly fewer.

The *Daily Express* understands, for instance, that the price of the Anglia Sanderson car is increased from £450 to £575, to include all fittings, such as clock, speedometer, and hold-over. Other announcements of a similar character are imminent, for which recent increases in the cost of labour are mainly responsible.

This alteration in the price of a car that was making such a strong bid for popularity will cause a sensation.

Motor manufacturers are biding at the formation of a great English syndicate, which is to be established with a capital of several million pounds to build cars on the lines of American mass production. Such a combine, it is contended, would prevent the American invasion of the British motor market. Everybody wants to go a-motoring and to own a car—small, middle-sized, or large according to his resources. The show, therefore, is likely to draw crowds to the limit of congestion.

THE NUMBER OF prospective motor-owners who really hope to buy new cars is beyond reckoning at the present time. They are not limited to any one class, as was largely the case at previous exhibitions. All those people who, for one reason or another, that was brought them motor cars, have caught the motor owner's desire. Small traders, even small cartermen, and highly-paid workmen, have ideas of a "little smart" motor, with a dicker behind for the children. The business man's thoughts turn to something around the £500 mark, while the luxury seeker speaks in terms of thousands of guineas. They have all talked and thought of the Motor Show for months, and now they are flocking to Olympia to choose their fancy.

The man who has to consider his pocket will find that his choice is strictly limited. Selection is confined to the highly-priced models. More than 400 cars have been collected, representing a money value in excess of £300,000. The smallest and cheapest is a "Buckboard"—a tiny affair with a single cylinder of 24-h.p. and two seats. At the other end of the scale is a 50-h.p. six-cylinder Napier with a landaulette body to hold six. This is marked at £2,500. The majority of completed cars are priced at from £500 to £1,000.

Every refinement that experience dictates or ingenuity suggests is found in the large cars. There is a general advance in appearance, and the body work and upholstery are more luxurious than in the pre-war models.

A combine between several firms with large interests in the British motor industry is in progress of formation. What precisely are the intentions of the new amalgamation is still a subject for speculation. It is understood, however, that the capital will be £20,000,000, divided into 3,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 3,000,000 8 per cent. participating Preference shares of 2s.

The board of directors will include representatives of each of the firms subscribing to the amalgamation. The prospectus will be issued shortly.

It is stated that the following firms at least will participate in the combine:—Messrs. Harper, Sons, and Bean, Limited, of Dudley, Tipton, and Smethwick.

Messrs. Swift, Limited, of Coventry.

The Vulcan Motor and Engineering Company, of Southampton.

The British Motor Trading Corporation, Limited.

Messrs. Harper, Sons, and Bean are the manufacturers of the new Bean car, which is showing for the first time at Olympia. It is based on the design of the Ferry light car and appears a well-built machine. The Swift car is an old and popular British make, which has not as yet been built in the quantities which its quality warrants. The Vulcan Company have a new 18-h.p. model, a 12-h.p. light car, and also an eight-cylinder chassis which makes its first appearance at Olympia.

The British Corporation is a recently-formed concern with £2,000,000 capital. It has already acquired interests in several large agencies and industries in different parts of the country. It is also contracting for the delivery of large numbers of different makes of car to sell through its various depots.

It is intended to admit smaller garage proprietors when the corporation is faced with work beyond the capacity of its own equipment. So far, this particular aspect of its activity has been received with mixed feelings in trade circles.

THE RUPEE AND THE STRAITS
DOLLAR.

A SINGAPORE VIEW.

On the subject of the rising dollar and the falling rupee, the *Straits Times* says:—

It was announced the other day that the Indian rupee had reached the level of the Straits dollar. Normally it is the equivalent of sixteen English pence, and it now stands at the equivalent of twenty-eight pence. A labourer working in Malaya for 15 dollars per month gets the equivalent of 38 rupees, and if we assume that he saves and sends to India a third of his earnings he loses 34 rupees as a consequence of the present rate of exchange, because formerly he could have sent 84 rupees to India and now he can only send five.

Coincident with this great loss on remittance the coolie finds that everything he wants to buy here is so much more costly than it was. His wages already seem to him worth no more than half what they used to be, and under the circumstances it is but natural that there should be a good deal of discontent. The position with reference to the Chinese is about the same because here again there has been a tremendous adverse movement of exchange on all remittances from Malaya to the China area. The difficulty is so great that the question is being gravely discussed whether the Straits dollar should be raised in face value to a figure that will place it on the same exchange basis as any rate with reference to the rupee, as it was before the great silver movement began. It is quite easy to put forward a large number of reasons for this. But are we prepared to turn back to the days of our stantly varying dollar to wipe out the work of those who gave us a safe and steady currency? If we dare not go as far as that, are we prepared to be a stroke of the pen to increase the salaries, wages, and the profits of every one in Malaya by making the relation of the dollar to the pound sterling 1 to 1, instead of 8 to 1? Once a change of that kind is made, it is extraordinarily difficult to revert to a lower standard. Silver has gone up to a phenomenal figure and it may go back again to its normal figure. Do we not risk more by raising our costs all round than by bearing the ills we have until matters are readjusted by a fall in silver values to something like their old level?

It has to be remembered that the establishment of a good reputation for any form of currency is a delicate process. The Straits currency became mainly paper rather slowly. It was a good long time before the Chinese and Indians realised that it was as safe to take a hundred dollars home with them in notes as a hundred dollars in silver. The stability of the notes was secured by faithful respect being paid to the promise each note bears on its face to "pay on demand." We have had to shatter that confidence by interposing various obstacles and delays. A money changer in Shanghai who has a thousand dollars in Straits notes cannot on demand receive in return for these notes either gold or silver, and if we say the future value of our dollar shall be three shillings, or six and two-thirds instead of 8 to the pound sterling, it will not command that value until confidence is fully restored in the principle that payment on demand will be made. We doubt whether the Government is prepared to issue silver gold in exchange for notes to create this feeling of confidence. Indeed the subject is being with difficulty. When we fixed our dollar there was no higher or more invariable standard of value than the English sovereign or pound sterling. But the pound sterling in circulation to-day is not made of gold but of paper, and it has suffered depreciation in the world exchanges to a very serious extent. It is not certain, therefore, that we can juggle with our currency as we could do twelve to fourteen years ago when we had the rock of the British gold standard to chain it to. It is an easy thing to say raise the exchange value of the dollar, but if we try and fail, even in a very partial degree, our position will be far more serious than it is. At present, we sink or swim with the pound sterling.

We stand in a definitely fixed relation to it and are prepared to give seven pounds sterling in the lawful currency of the United Kingdom for sixty Straits dollars tendered either in notes or in our debased silver coin. If we raise the value of the dollar to 3/- or 3/4 which would be a safer figure, in view of the position of the rupee, we must abandon all the reservations introduced to protect ourselves against the principle of pay on demand, and even then it may take time to establish confidence. There is, of course, one very marked objection to the dollar going so high. Before the whole financial situation was demoralised by the war, it was frequently pointed out that the 1/- had the same purchasing power in England as the 1/- rupee had in India, the 2/4 dollar in the Straits and the 3/4 dollar (gold) in America. Such a unit has a tendency to become a general standard, and the higher it is placed, the more expensive living will be. That is why, in the early days of our currency reform, it was definitely decided to make the Straits dollar equal to 2/-. It was raised to 2/4 simply because there was a somewhat alarming rise in the value of silver while the question of currency reform was under consideration. Several times at later dates there has been discussion as to whether it would be expedient to lower the dollar to the figure originally proposed, the object being, of course, to bring about, if possible, a cheaper basis of costs all round. There must be overwhelming reason shewn for any decision to ignore all other considerations than those of present exchange value, and there must be careful calculation of our power to stabilise the higher rate with the various securities we possess. At present, a good many people hesitate to make up their minds and no shame to them, for it is much easier to go wrong than to ensure that a change will be permanently beneficial.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, December 24th.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Currency reform has been long debated in China, but even though a loan for this purpose was concluded as far back as April 1911 no progress in this direction has actually been recorded. It would appear, however, as if the possibilities of an early reform had become more real. Last week the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, presented a Note to the Chinese Government calling attention to the subject and making certain suggestions, which it is satisfactory to note, are giving sympathetic attention with the outcome that early in the New Year the Government may be expected to announce a definite scheme. To the British community the most satisfactory feature of the present action is that it is the direct result of a resolution passed by the Conference of British Chambers at Shanghai held early in November. The British Minister's Note embodies most of the suggestions made in the course of an informative discussion on the subject during the Conference. It urges the Chinese Government to discontinue the use of silver and establish a uniform dollar currency with subsidiary silver and copper coins, to open a mint at Shanghai for the free coining of dollars and place the Government under Government control in order to obtain uniformity of standard. After referring to the disadvantages that occur through the depreciation of subsidiary coinage and discredited condition of Chinese bank notes, the Note proceeds to point out that the silver dollar is more reliable than the bank note, more convenient than silver, and that there is a real demand for a uniform dollar. It further states that the silver dollar has been the basis on which Chinese currency rested and naturally it could not be removed until a reliable dollar had been produced to replace it. In the opinion of British bankers and merchants such a dollar can be introduced without great difficulty if a central mint be established at Shanghai, which is the principal port of entry for silver into China. The introduction of such a great reform would cost the Government but little practically nothing beyond the small expense of seigniorage. While the immense advantage of a uniform reliable dollar is so obvious that it need not be recapitulated. The Note further points out that the success of the dollar currency being dependent upon confidence and security it is essential that the new mint should be under the direct control of the Central Government which should provide for the foreign technical assistance requisite to inspire confidence among the foreign banks. Such a reform would certainly be worth while and its early introduction would constitute a real triumph for the present administration.

The fact that four of the Northern delegates to the Internal Peace Conference have decided to return to Shanghai is taken as an indication that the negotiations may soon be resumed. More hopeful than that, however, is the desire to take the matter out of the hands of the politicians and have it settled by frank and free discussion among the representatives of the people themselves. It is now suggested that the provincial assemblies, which have not changed in accordance with the political upheavals in China, should organize a union, to meet in a given centre, and arrange the matter. The Premier is said to give the proposition his support.

Chinese are delighted with the visit of Admiral Gieves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, to Peking and are anxious to make his stay as agreeable as possible. A Chinese guard of honour met the Admiral and his staff on Monday night and the following night they were entertained to a banquet at the Ministry of the Navy, at which the distinguished visitor expressed the hope that the Chinese navy would be able in time to take its proper part in protecting the peace of the East.

Members of the Commission to arrange for the aerial Derby around the world having made their arrangements in Peking have now proceeded westward. Dr. J. C. Ferguson will take charge of the local arrangements.

It is reported that the Mongolians, dissatisfied with the arrangements made between Urgan and Peking for Outer Mongolia to cancel its independence, are having interesting conversations with Chang Tso-lin at Mukden with a view to uniting in a movement independent of China which would enable them to attain to a higher degree of civilisation, they say, than is possible under the corrupt Chinese. The chieftain of Barga, who is reported to be anxious to follow the example of Outer Mongolia, and cancel its independence, is said to be interested in these negotiations at Mukden. There are people who say that the Mongolians were forced into the cancellation of independence by threats from Little Hsu. It may be so, but it must be remembered that Mongolians have previously related successfully at Chinese attempts at coercion. However, General Hsu Shu-chien has left for Urgan with a big staff and unlimited power to assist us.

Chang Tso-lin has long been suspected of having kindly ambitions, and it is just possible that this knowledge has given rise to the rumours reaching here from Mukden of a contemplated coup which aims at a restoration of the Manchurian dynasty. The rumour is certainly interesting.

Denial to the contrary, it is fairly certain that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will vacate his post in the early part of the year. His tenure of office has been unduly prolonged. His departure will be regretted by the entire British community in China, and by the Chinese.

News from home is to the effect that Dr. Morrison is not at all well. He had to undergo another operation, and the results are not all that could be wished, so much so that his return to China has been rendered doubtful.

EPIDEMICS IN CHINA IN 1919.

INFLUENZA AND CHOLERA CLAIM
600,000 DEATHS.

From a summary of the seventh annual general report made by Dr. Wu Lien Teh to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Peking, we make the following extracts:—

INFLUENZA.

Two severe epidemics, occurring as parts of the general pandemics of the world, have wrought great havoc throughout China during the past year. These are Influenza and Cholera, each claiming at least 300,000 deaths in the course of a few months.

The Influenza epidemic, reported first by us in Harbin in March, 1918, became pandemic in the course of the year and rapidly assumed a virulent form. An enormous number of cases were reported from every country both in the tropics and temperate zones, and a considerable percentage (varying from 10 to 20) developed pneumonia which often ended fatally. It was as severe in hot countries, like the Straits Settlements, as in cold places like Manchuria, and as prevalent in countries with up-to-date sanitary organisations like America as in less hygienic provinces in India. Such a pandemic had not been encountered since 1889. It is estimated that about eight million people died from it, including 500,000 in America and five million in India. Its invasion of China does not appear to have been as severe as in most other countries. Although hundreds of medical men have been specially engaged in investigating its character, the actual cause still leaves much room for doubt, but it is probable that the organism is a filterable virus, which either singly or in combination with other throat organisms produces the severe condition in the lungs. The use of the gauze and cotton mask has been condemned by some authorities in America, but until it is definitely proved that the causal germ is a filterable one, and nothing else, it will not be wise to abolish it, especially in hospitals and crowded places in times of epidemic.

The onset of cold weather this October has again led to a recrudescence of Influenza, in several countries, including China, but so far the fatal cases reported have not been as many as in the corresponding months of last year.

The long spell of hot weather, coupled with the presence of a record number of flies, has facilitated the entry into Manchuria through the port of Newchwang, of the Cholera epidemic which has been raging for some time in South China.

It may be remembered that the first public intimation in China of the presence of an outbreak of Cholera was an appeal for funds from the Foochow Red Cross Chapter, where hundreds of Chinese were dying daily. Apparently the disease had reached that city from the Philippines, where Cholera is endemic. From that locality the epidemic travelled northwards and southwards, visiting Swatow, Shanghai, the Yangtze Valley, Tientsin, Langfang, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Mukden, Harbin, Changchun, Kirin, Hulan, Sianing, along the Sungari and Amur Rivers as far as Aigun, Vladivostok, Siam, Korea, Osaka, Tokio and other parts of Japan. The course of the epidemic was most rapid, and followed the usual lines of human travel by sea and land. The epidemic reached its climax in August, and appeared to be conveyed as much by flies as by contaminated water. With the onset of rain and cooler weather, the disease abated considerably and was definitely stamped out in Puchiatien on 10th September, and other parts of China by the end of September. In some parts of Korea and Japan, however, cases were reported up to the last week of November.

The first case of Cholera in the Chinese city of Harbin was located on 3rd August in the licensed quarter in the person of a native of Shanghai. He died the next day. The first in-patient suffering from the disease was admitted on 5th August. His stools were characteristic, and from them the Cholera vibrio was cultivated. Roger's hypertonic salt solution was infused into his veins, affording much relief to the patient and prolonging his life. But he declined food, even rice water, and died on the eighth day after admission. In the meantime, the epidemic had rapidly increased, patients being found among Russians and Japanese as well as among Chinese. Ours was the first Hospital available for the admission of large number of patients, and at the request of the Japanese Consul-General we reserved a special ward in the Isolation compound for the treatment of Japanese patients. The American Red Cross lent both doctors and nurses to us besides supplying needed medicines and bearing part of the expenses. The British community headed by Consul H.E. Sly, C.M.G., also raised a substantial sum of money to assist us in our campaign. The Japanese merchants presented us with 225 pounds of carbolic acid as a token of their appreciation of our services to their nationals. Besides the present hospital, we erected a special temporary hospital accommodating 50 patients in the Chinese city and the Russian Railway authorities kindly lent us eleven railway wagons for the housing of convalescents.

The height of the epidemic in Harbin was reached about the middle of August and coincided with the direct part of the summer and the largest number of flies. The maximum number of deaths per diem in the Chinese city was 307 and occurred on the 14th August. Admissions into the Plague Prevention Hospital totalled 1,402 with a mortality of 375, i.e., 26.7 per cent.—a highly satisfactory result, brought about by the systematic use of hypotonic saline.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.
LIMITED.

The final meeting of the members of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) was held in the offices of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., Ltd., yesterday forenoon. Mr. H. F. Campbell, liquidator, presiding. The others present were Messrs. W. P. C. Trafford, A. A. Cordeiro and Poon I. Chau.

The chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. A. A. Cordeiro proposed "That the report, and accounts before the meeting be and are hereby approved." Mr. W. P. C. Trafford seconded this motion, which was carried.

Mr. A. A. Cordeiro next proposed "That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to hand over all books of accounts, statistical and statutory records, papers, etc., belonging to the Company to the general managers of the China Light and Power Co. (1918), Limited." Mr. Poon I. Chau seconded this resolution, which was carried.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

THE LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

The report and accounts of the liquidator presented to the members at the meeting stated, inter alia:—

The assets taken over by the new company as on 1st August, 1919, were:—

Land valued at £3,145.00

Building and machinery valued at 367,914.84

Lines valued at 161,347.79

Furniture valued at 2,065.54

Materials, stores and fuel value at 74,768.53

Value of premises on unexpired policies 313.04

Sundry debtors valued at 35,678.37

Cash 14,068.56

£588,591.67

As part consideration the new company took over the following liabilities:—

Debtors £850,000.00

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. 10,650.50

Sundry creditors 27,941.37

£888,591.67

Leaving to be satisfied by the issue of 100,000 fully paid shares of £5 each in the new Company £500,000.00

Of these 97,696 were duly allotted and the balance of 2,305 was not applied for. The balance of 2,306 shares were sold and realised the sum of \$11,525, of which \$2,925 have been handed over to the shareholders and the balance paid into the Companies Liquidation account.

The full scientific report of this epidemic is being published separately, but the following comparative tables may be found interesting:—

Hospital Statistics.

Name of Hospital	No. of Admissions	Deaths	Mortality rate
Russell (Central) (Harbin)	180	104	57.77
Municipal	180	104	57.77
Japanese Epidemic (Dairen)	122	70	57.38
Yokohama (Harbin)	20	12	60.00
Ch. Anti-plague (Harbin)	102	57	55.91
New Ch. Cholera	116	33	28.45

Mortality Statistics.

Nationality	Location	No. of Deaths
Chinese	Harbin	70
Japanese	Harbin	5738
Chinese	All parts of Harbin District	6005

PLAGUE.

Towards the middle of January of this year, there appeared reports of an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague in the district of Linhsien, 100 miles from Tai-yuanfu, Shansi. Dr. Watson and other doctors proceeded to the spot to investigate, but from spleen puncture, cultural methods and microscopic examination they were satisfied that the deaths were not due to Plague. It is probable that these deaths were accompaniments of Influenza in the lungs.

On 11th September, news came from Kievrakaya, a Siberian station about forty miles west of Manchouli, saying that two cases (Russians) of Bubonic Plague had been diagnosed in the neighbourhood, one in the cervical and one in the axillary region. These cases were confirmed by bacteriological diagnosis, and for a time some panic was caused. The strictest measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease into China. No further cases were reported, and the two might be classed among such isolated cases of Bubonic Plague as have from time to time occurred in Siberia, in which region it is known to be endemic.

Some cases of Bubonic Plague also occurred on board the *Yugawa Maru* at Yokohama last June, while at Hongkong the regular spring outbreak seemed to be of a slightly more severe form. Manchuria, has been, however, entirely free, and this makes the ninth consecutive year in which Plague has not appeared in this province.

TYPHUS.

The Typhus epidemic, which swept over Serbia and Russia five years ago, has claimed numerous victims in Siberia since then. Precautions had from time to time been taken by us to prevent it from taking a permanent hold in North Manchuria and had on the whole been successful. Owing to the increasing flow of poor, underfed and underclothed refugees into these parts, a scheme was jointly devised by the Chinese and Russian sanitary authorities, by which the homeless might be adequately cared for in a large camp, and thus cases of Typhus might be isolated and the contacts watched. Medical Officers were also stationed from 1st April at the principal stations of Harbin, Pogranichnaya, Manchouli and Kwantung until they were no longer required.

WHY ARE WE THE MOST POPULAR RATTAN SEAGRASS CHAIR MANUFACTURERS?

We are satisfied by our SERVICE and QUALITY; never misrepresent our goods and treat you courteously and honestly.

We carry at all times a large stock of Rattan & Seagrass Chairs in all sizes and styles, and will make anything in our line to suit your requirements. Our Rattan & Seagrass Chairs are very artistic, light, durable, and cheap in price.

We solicit you to try our comfortable chairs and your visits are cordially invited.

When purchasing, ask for Rattan and Seagrass Chairs.

made by
SANG MOW RATTAN & SEAGRASS FURNITURE STORE,

17a, Queen's Rd. Central, Hongkong.
Tel. 2907.



VICAR'S STRUGGLE

WIFE AS WAITRESS

At the Bradford Bankruptcy Court, on November 25th, before Mr. Registrar Lee, Joseph Baldwin, Marcelline Chaplin, vicar of Hubberholme, Buckden, near Skipton, appeared to undergo his public examination. The gross liabilities were £7,107 13s. 11d., expected to rank for dividend £306 18s. 11d., assets £39 17s. 5d., leaving a deficiency of £6,791 15s. 6d.

Replying to the Official Receiver (Mr. Walter Durrant), the debtor said he first came into the hands of moneylenders at Warrington, when he had furnished his house on the instalment system. Later he was curate at six places, and his stipend ranged from £120 to £170 per annum. In September, 1918, he became acting vicar of Arncliffe, at a salary of £300 per annum, but resigned this living on May 15th last, upon being appointed vicar of Hubberholme at £200 per annum. He resigned the more highly-paid living because he was only appointed there temporarily until the former vicar's son came from college. In respect of five of the moneylenders, he agreed that he had made himself liable for interest to the amount of £530, though he was not aware of the vast sum which was being piled up against him when he was conducting his transactions. In all his borrowings he had been subjected to having double interest to pay—interest on money for which he had already paid, and interest on small new amounts. Apart from this interest he had had to pay he had been living practically within his income. Taking the transaction of one firm of moneylenders, he said he had received £245, had repaid £285, and still owed £290. He had not realised these startling figures before. In the case of another firm, he received £400, had repaid £130, and still owed £280.

Debtor gave details of various transactions with moneylenders. On one occasion, when he negotiated for a loan of £130 he received only £15, the moneylenders deducting £115 for a previous transaction. On another occasion, when he arranged for a loan of £200 he actually got only £20 cash, £180 being retained in respect of the previous debt. He signed for £200 in place of £200—£20 more in respect of interest—for the actual advance of £20. In another case, when he was supposed to be lent £275, he signed for £350, interest accounting for £75. He actually received in cash £250, the moneylender retaining £225.

The Official Receiver: You have lived far from extravagantly!—Quite so, sir; only bare necessities.

I can take it also you have not lost money in gambling or drinking!—Oh, no. Debtor proceeded to explain that during twenty-three years he had only received £20 in the way of gifts, subscriptions or presentations other than salary. He had a wife and four children. Three of the latter were at a kind of day school at Bury St. Edmunds, and the other was at a home in London. At Hubberholme there were no facilities for secondary education.

WIFE WORKING AS WAITRESS

The Official Receiver: And to keep these children and educate them in a reasonable way, has your wife been out working? Is she now engaged as a waitress in London to keep the pot boiling?—Yes, sir.

To educate your children you and your wife have suffered sometimes from not having the bare necessities of life?—Yes. Since selling your furniture in February or March last to pay the moneylenders, you have been alone at the vicarage with practically no furniture, in the place—a bedstead, a chair, and a table!—Yes, sir.

All your church accounts are straight?—Yes, sir.

The Official Receiver (to the Registrar): It is not often I make any comments here, sir, but I boldly state as I stand by the side of this debtor that he was faced either with the starvation of his wife and children or that dreadful alternative of going to moneylenders. He went to the latter, and it has been his ruin, and his life from that moment has been a horrible one. If the Churches of all denominations do not see that their clergy and pastors are better paid, even if Christianity does not compel them, humanity ought to compel them to do so. No man of debtor's education and position ought to be faced with such horrible alternatives.

The Registrar: I can only say I fully concur with the remarks made by the Official Receiver. I think it is a most painful thing for a gentleman in the position of the debtor to have been brought into this court, and it does not reflect well upon the condition at the present time of the payment of clergy and others whose stipends are less than those of the clerics living in more than double. In some respects it operates with great hardship, and I hope something will be done, that the public conscience will be aroused, to ensure that the lives of gentlemen in the position of the debtor cannot be subject to the difficulties with which he has had to contend. I have heard nothing to the discredit of the debtor—I won't call him bankrupt—and I trust that life may yet have great good in store for him.

Upon the application of Mr. Frederick Wilson, of Skipton, who appeared for the debtor, the examination was closed, subject to signature of the notes.

NIGHTINGALE MEDALS

At an International Conference at Red Cross Societies, held at Washington in 1919, it was decided to establish a medal both as a memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale, and to give international recognition to outstanding work by trained nurses in all parts of the world. A Committee was appointed by the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva to make the necessary arrangements.

Owing to the outbreak of the war the first awards of this medal were postponed. The International Committee have now informed the British Red Cross Society that it is intended to award fifty of these medals in January next, and has requested the Society to submit their recommendations before the end of this year.

INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2933

FAVOURED with instructions from the Consignor, will sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY, January 8th, 1920, at 1.15 p.m.** at his Sales Room.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Very best quality Woolen Blue Serge in very good condition 7 yards or 8 yards, suit
Suits: Light Blue Brand Milk
15. Laundry Bar Soap
An assortment of Biscuits, Toys and Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2933

HAVING been FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor will sell by Public Auction, at his Sales Room, on **SATURDAY, January 10th, 1920, at 11 a.m.** The well-known Motor Boat "WALLA WALLA I"

Particulars:—
Length 33 ft.
Beam 10 ft.
Hull Teakwood.
Speed 9 Knots.
Motor 30 horse-power.
Aster Engine, practically new fitted with Laboratory, Pantry, Cabin and folding table, Anchor, Chain, Lifebuoy and all accessories on board.
The Motor Boat may be seen at any time at the Sales Room.
Terms—50% to be paid immediately on the fall of hammer.

WESMAN, LTD.

SPECIAL

TEA DANCE

on

Thursday, January 8th.

AUGMENTED

ORCHESTRA

with all the latest Jazz

Instruments from America.

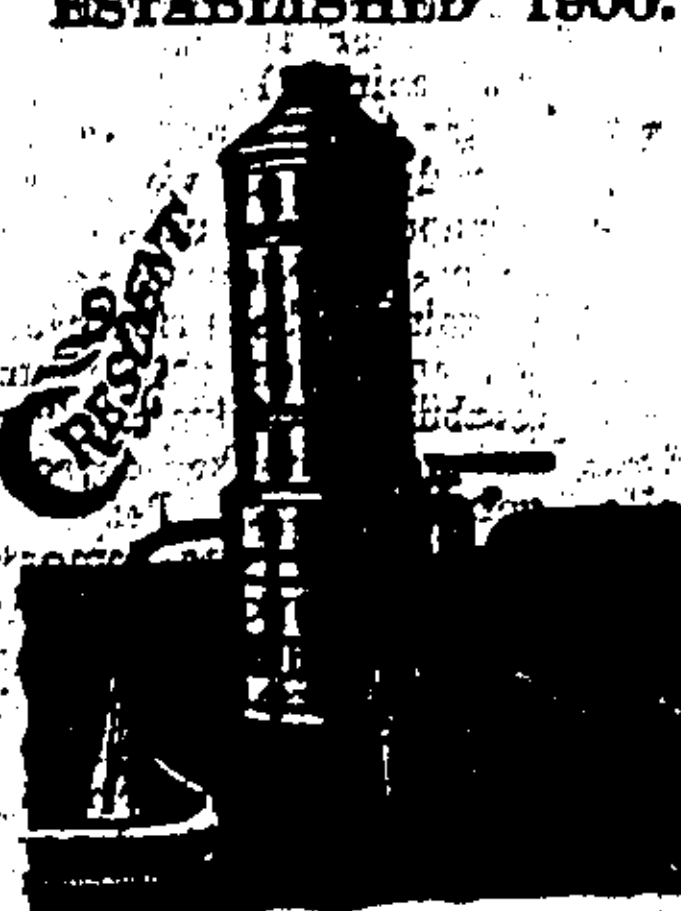
Dance Tickets 50 cents each.

Tables may be booked.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1900.



Instantaneous Water Heaters

Unlimited Hot Water.

Reduced Prices.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,

20 & 22, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE GREAT SUCCESS IN THE FAR EAST.

COMMENCING
Jan. 8th.

COMMENCING
Jan. 8th.

The Russian Opera Company arriving sooner than expected, it is found possible to open their season on Thursday the 8th inst. instead of the 9th. The Company will present "Carmen" therefore on the 8th, and tickets may be had at Modria & Co. This arrangement does not in any way affect the previous arrangement for "Carmen" on the 4th inst. and is an entirely extra programme, "Carmen" being played twice during the season.

THE

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA Co.

Personal Representative - L. Feodoroff

83 ARTISTES 83

SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA & BALLET.

Beginning from **JANUARY 8th,**

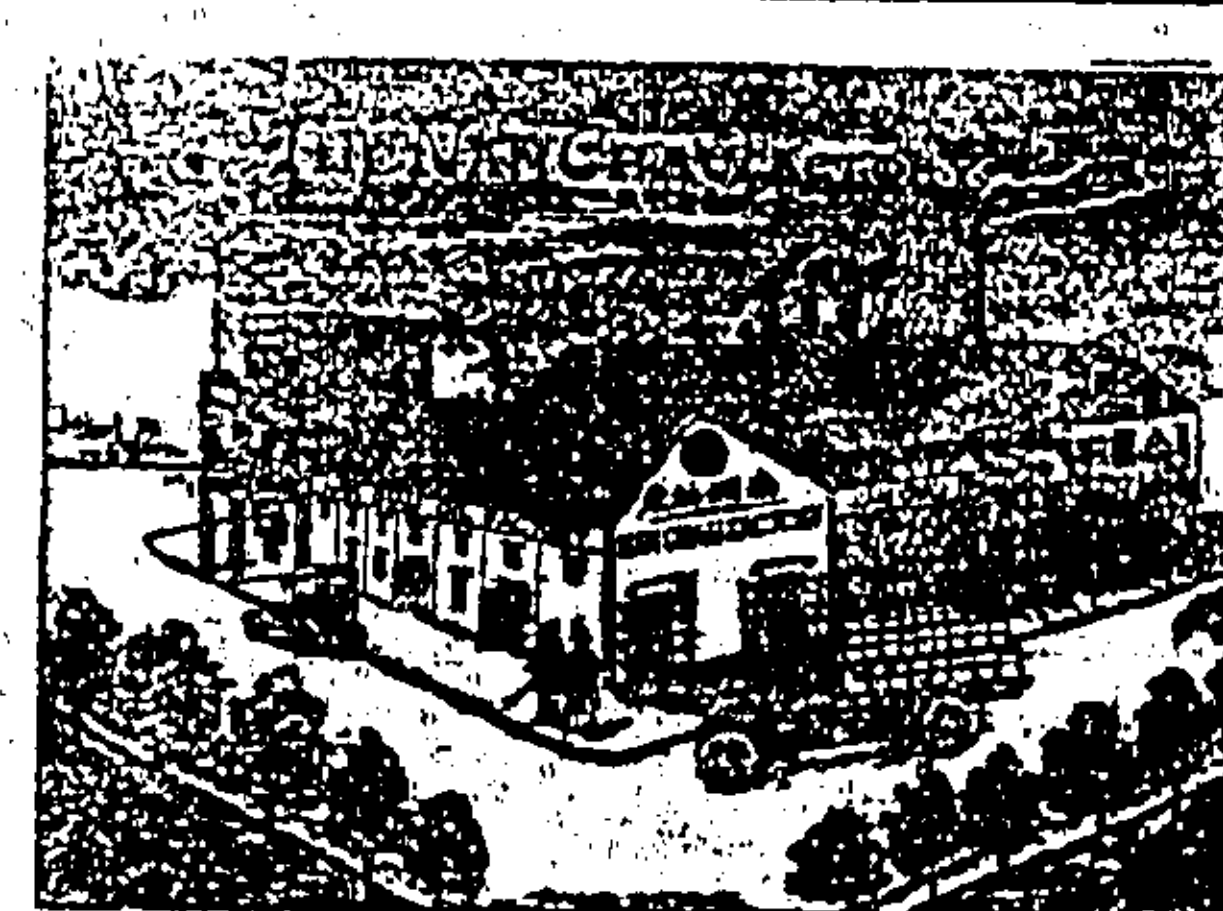
at 9.15 p.m.

Jan. 8th—CARMEN
9th—AIDA
10th—TRAVIATA
12th—GIOCONDA
13th—RIGOLETTO
14th—CARMEN
15th—TOSCA
16th—FAUST

Jan. 17th—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
19th—IL TROVATORE
20th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
21st—LA BOHEME

Direction: A. STOK.

Prices ... \$4, \$3 & \$1.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetic Cleanliness. Science always insists upon these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 30 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office—No. 227, Queen's Road Central, HONG KONG, Tel. 102.

Factory—No. 25, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

CLOSET.

LAVATORY.

Everything in the Domestic and Sanitary Engineering Line. Make your home comfortable and Sanitary. We can give you prices to suit.

Manufacturers Representative:
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
Offices and Show Rooms: 13, Chater Road.

We sell only

Pianos of Merit

but they are not necessarily expensive, you can buy one for **\$450.**

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Buffs Bile, Brins & Brins. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is single when cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often changes.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread, cakes, custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK **LOUGH, DUCKS, ENG.**

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAU)

LADIES

For functional troubles, daily pills and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Toney, Steel Drops and Pennyroyal.

CHAPOTEAU, 4 rue Vivienne, Paris.

I say

KEATING'S LOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Genuines Made in London.

R. R. ROXBURGH,
Manager for China.

Inquires and Inspection Invited.
Call at our Motor Garage
No. 7, Russell St. or Phone 659.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
 Chief Office:--LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

concerned. The Conference and the Office are not ideal institutions, but far the most reasonable policy is to make the best use of them.

Cargo taken at through rates to all
For Particulars of Freight and
West Building 1st Floor

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJ
 Telephone No. 1874.



SEAMEN	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
UTJIPANAS	JAVA	10th Jan.	—	—
UTJISALAK	JAVA	12th Jan.	19th Jan.	SHANGHAI
UTJIMANOEM	JAPAN	18th Jan.	20th Jan.	JAVA

*Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.
Telephone No. 1774.
Yokohama Building, 1st Floor.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

January 5th.
Scotland, British str., 2,729 tons, Capt. Layton, from Taranaki, with a cargo of bulk oil.—A. F. & Co.
Mythos, Russian str., 4,740 tons, Capt. Kessel, from Newport, with a general cargo.—R. V. F.
Yutchen, Chinese str., 745 tons, Capt. Hudson, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—Kwag Hing.
Chungking, Chinese str., 107 tons, Capt. Widdowson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Kwag Hing.
January 6th.
Coke Farmingdale, American str., 1,603 tons, Capt. Diaz, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—P. M. S. S. & Co.
Chipsing, British str., 1,198 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.
Gregory, American str., 2,986 tons, Capt. Ellis, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.—M. M. Co.
Hawson, British str., 614 tons, Captain Page, from Haikow, with a general cargo.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Yan Jang, British str., 3,084 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Kamajiri Maru, Japanese str., 3,063 tons, Capt. Noda, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Y.S.K.
Kwong Lee, Chinese str., 1,486 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Pahoa, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. Stephens, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.
Prophet, Norwegian str., 1,276 tons, Capt. E. Olsen, from Canton, in ballast.—Kersten Larsen.
Wanching, Chinese str., 307 tons, Capt. E. Flann, from C. Wau, with a general cargo.—P. O. & Co.
Wentworth, Russian, 1,433 tons, Capt. Steinberg, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.—R. V. F.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kitano Maru** (European line) left Shanghai for this port on January 5th, and is expected here on January 8th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Tokushima Maru** (New York line) left Shanghai for this port on January 5th, and is expected here on January 8th.
 The Admiral line s.s. **Edmore** (from Seattle) sailed from Shanghai on January 5th, and will arrive at Hongkong on January 8th.
 The Admiral line s.s. **City of Spokane** (from Seattle) sailed from Shanghai on January 5th and will arrive at Hongkong on January 9th.
 The Admiral line s.s. **Wawona** (from Portland, Oregon) sailed from Shanghai on January 5th, and will arrive at Hongkong on January 9th.
 The s.s. **Empress of Japan** arrived at Nagasaki on January 5th, and is due at Shanghai to-morrow.
 The s.s. **Empress of Russia** left Yokohama on January 5th, and is due at Vancouver on January 14th.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 6th at 11.15.—We return from Vladivostok Japan or Indo-China.
 Pressure has increased considerably over the Yangtze Valley, and slightly along the south coast of China. It is fairly stationary over the Philippines.

The anti-cyclone has weakened.
 The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Koochow. It will remain fresh to strong over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Duration Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Road — N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
 Formosa Channel — N.E. winds, strong.
 South Coast of China between the seas at Hongkong and Lanchow — No. 1.
 South Coast of China between the seas at Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 6th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.31	30.34	30.17
Temperature	87	83	83
Humidity	80	80	83
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	ESE
Force	2	2	2
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th... 87
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th... 83

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 7th to 13th January, 1920.

Day of Month	Hour of Day	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed	7	10.41	4.5	4.30	0.4
Thurs	8	9.30	4.5	3.20	0.4
Thurs	9	10.37	5.6	4.14	0.4
Fri	9	10.47	6.7	5.03	0.9
Satur	10	11.47	7.6	5.44	3.2
Satur	11	1.23	4.8	5.59	3.3
Sun	11	0.34	6.3	7.11	1.9
Mon	13	2.55	5.0	7.11	2.5
Mon	13	1.33	5.5	7.11	2.5
Tues	13	2.53	5.3	8.23	2.5
Tues	13	3.49	5.5	10.21	2.8

SHIPBUILDERS.
 SHIP REPAIRERS.
 BOILER MAKERS.
 FORGE MASTERS.
 OXY-ACETYLENE &
 ELECTRIC WELDERS.
 MECHANICAL &
 ELECTRIC
 ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
 —DRY DOCK—
 Length 787 Feet
 Length on Blocks 750 Feet
 Depth on Centre of
 Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
 —THREE SLIPWAYS—
 Capable of Handling Ships Up
 to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
 Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
 Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS,
 HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Agents,
 5th Floor,
 Hotel Mansions.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (calling Manila) ... Monday, 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 9th Jan. at Noon.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Jan. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Middle of Jan.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKUBHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKAMATSU MARU (Bombay direct) ... Saturday, 10th January.

NAGANO MARU ... Sunday, 11th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KEISHIN BU ... Saturday, 10th January.

ITO MARU ... Sunday, 11th Jan. at 11 a.m.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 11th Jan.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.)

PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Friday, 9th Jan.

TOYAMA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Middle of January.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Number 33.

S. YAMAGUCHI, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ESUADOR," "VENEZUELA," AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable routes to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1920.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 2nd, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.K. Shipping Board vessels

Sails from ... Due to sail ...

S.S. "WEST INKIP" ... Oct. 25th, 1919 ... Jan. 26th, 1920.

S.S. "WEST CONGO" ... Nov. 1st, 1919 ... Jan. 26th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Centre, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road.

Cable Address "SOLANG."

Telephone 141.

HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.

S. YAMAGUCHI, Manager.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 218.

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamers

From Hongkong

To Vancouver

Montague ... Jan. 18 ... Feb. 7

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 22 ... Feb. 9

Empress of Japan ... Jan. 26 ... Feb. 13

Empress of Russia ... Mar. 11 ... Mar. 28

Montague ... Mar. 13 ... Apr. 10

Empress of Japan ... Mar. 17 ... Apr. 14

Empress of Asia ... Apr. 8 ... Apr. 26

Empress of Russia ... May 6 ... May 23

Montague ... May 28 ... June 16

Empress of Japan ... May 31 ... June 18

Empress of Asia ... June 3 ... June 21

Empress of Russia ... July 1 ... July 19

Montague ... July 20 ... Aug. 10

Empress of Japan ... Aug. 3 ... Aug. 27

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Asia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

Empress of Russia ... 16,500 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 6,400

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. "SÜVERIC" sailing about end of January.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at GALLUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "ST. FRANCIS" ... 30th January.
LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 15th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RULMAN & Co., Canton.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"CHIHAI"	On 7th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIN KANG"	On 8th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"HANGCHOW"	On 14th Jan. 10 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 14th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Jan. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 14th Jan. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEDAGG" ... Capt. J. Medina ... FRIDAY, 18th Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT-TEMPER"	via Suez	5th Jan.
"OANPA"	via Suez	15th Jan.
"ATREUS"	via Suez	23rd Jan.
"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	10th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON, BEIRA & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,**APCAR AND EASTERN &****AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,800	12th Jan.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"ROMALI"	6,700	22nd Feb.	Malaccas & London direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,000	6th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
---------	-------	----------	------------------------------

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Calcutta, Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	14th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ROMALI"	6,700	7th Jan. (Flight)	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	7th Jan. (F.P.)	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	4,800	10th Jan. (N.M.)	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	14th Jan.	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.R.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans and are kept cool and airy.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.
Parcels and cargo are stored in the Company's godowns and are insured at the Company's Office up to 1000 on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"EDMORE"	About Jan. 8th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	About Jan. 8th.
"ICONIUM"	About Jan. 27th.
"GROSSKEYE"	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct

"WAWALONA"	About Jan. 9th.
"COAXET"	About Jan. 22nd.
"ABEHCOR"	About Mar. 6th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Oregon Coastwise.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

**FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE****S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"**

Via SUEZ 15th January.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 15th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO-MARU	12,000	Jan. 15th.
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	Jan. 30th. (from Kobe).
PENSA MARU	9,000	Feb. 2nd.
KOREA MARU	10,000	Feb. 2nd.
THINYO MARU	12,000	Mar. 11th.

* Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
N. PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 15th. 1920
ANYO MARU	14,500	Mar. 13th.
SEITO MARU	14,000	May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.
Telephone 2274 and 2275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" -- 20,000 "AMAZONE" -- 10,000 "PAUL LECAT" -- 20,000	On or about 16th Jan. On or about 28th JAN. On or about 28th Feb.
SHANGHAI (Only)	"SCHARNHORST" -- 15,000	On or about 12th Jan.
MAHARAJES, SAIGON, COLOMBO, DUBOIT, SUEZ	"SCHARNHORST" 15,000 "PORTHOS" -- 20,000 "AMAZONE" -- 10,000 "PAUL LECAT" -- 20,000	Beginning of Feb. On or about 15th Feb. On or about 1st Mar. On or about 28th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, LES, if sufficiently inducement offers.
GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.
"COMMANDANT MAGES" ... On or about Begin. of Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Saturday, 10th January.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SLAM MARU" ... Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"TAMON MARU" ... Middle of January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS. U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars, please apply to

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Freight and Passengers

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

11,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR)

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Jan. 13th 1920. "CHINA" ... Jan. 31st 1920. "NILE" ... Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For Freight and Passengers apply to
O. H. HYTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street.

